23 1961

Juvenile Delinquency In Dr. Wilson's Field

The Montgomery Advertiser

p. 4C

By E. P. WALLACE

ATMORE, Ala.—Dr. E. M. Wilson, specialist in the fields of juvenile delinquency and Christian education, Atmore, announces that his service to society has been changed from part time endeavors in the field to that of total dedication. He emphasizes that "it is a move in which he feels the present social trends demands, especially, in regards to the people within the state."

The noted lecturer and specialist has released the following information with respect to the work in which he is engaged.

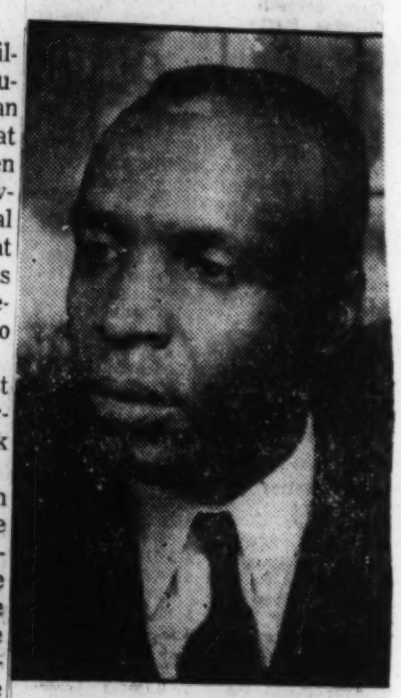
"Statistics, compiled through surveys conducted throughout the nation and the state have revealed a shocking social disease among our youth. This disease has more threat than all the world's war machinery. The disease in our society must be cured, and it will require full-time endeavors.

The sharp increase in delinquency among our people within the state has reached an alarming stage in recent years. Because of this upward trend, I feel more active and constructive programs are needed within the state to combat this social disease.

In making this transition from my present position, I bring with me 18 years of experience in the fields listed above. These years have been dedicated to both fields with excellent results, but still; far short of the needed rectifications. Until there is a preventive, cure, and effective curve on delinquency, I feel that evry facility available should be used to eradicate this disease among our people, and state as a whole.

I would like to have the assurance of all civic, P-TA's, social and political leaders, that they will aid in this endeavor. I'd like to feel that they might find my experience in this field valuable and would call upon me to assist any programs and projects that might be established. This is why I make myself available.

This is a battle that can be won if our leaders, orrganizations and laymen unite in an all-out effort to correct this grave situation. I repeat; I stand ready at all times to speak to and before any group, organization, school, etc. that contact me. And will submit workable programs and projects to further this fight in any community interested in removing this blight from our communities. This is a community fight. If delinquency is a threat to one, it is a threat to all."



DR. E. M. WILSON

Dr. Wilson can be contacted by writing to P.O. Box 27, Atmore, Ala.

Ketcham Urges 2 More Juvenile Court Judges

Washington Post

By Eve Edstrom
Staff Reporter

Two more judges for Juvenile District Court is the only "satisfactory" way to assure "prompt" and compassionate" justice for the District's children, Juvenile Court Judge Orm W. Ketcham declared yesterday.

This is the "very least" Congress can do for children who now must wait up to eight months for a hearing because of the court's backlog of more than 2000 cases, Washington's only juvenile jurist told the Senate District Judiciary Subcommittee.

Beyond the immediate pressing need of the Court, Judge Ketcham said, Congress should logically take the lead in making the Nation's only Federal juvenile court a model for the states and a laboratory for developing new delinquency control procedures.

Washington D.C.

Backed by Sen. Smith

Judge Ketcham's statement prompted Sen. Benjamin A. Smith II (D-Mass.) to declare he felt "extremely strongly" for additional judges and "can not understand why certin persons or groups" continue to "block" authorizing legislation "year after year."

Sen. Smith's remarks obviously were directed at the House District Subcommittee headed by Rep. James C. Davis (D-Ga.) who in the past has blocked efforts to obtain the judges.

In this session Davis has introduced legislation, yet to be reported out of the subcommittee, to strip the court of its autonomy and reduce the juvenile court age from 18 to 16.

These proposals were not only attacked by Judge Ketcham yesterday but by one of Davis' fellow House District Committee members.

Davis' Bill Attacked

Rep. Abraham J. Multer (D-N. Y.),in a prepared statement, said the Davis bill would "destroy" Juvenile Court and "put us back where we started."

No such "backsliding" has occurred in Davis' home county of Fulton, Ga., where a model juvenile court and treatment center are in operation, Mutler said, in submitting a report of Fulton County Juvenile Court.

On Davis' proposal to reduce the Juvenile Court age, Judge Ketcham said the "majority" of offenders between 16 and 18" are not beyond salvage."

"Many are first ofenders, lack sophistication, are not violent, and can benefit from the rehabilitation services available within a juvenile court setting," he said.

"I do not want to be a party to any arbitrary stigmatization of every youth over 16 years of age who violates the law as a criminal solely on the basis of his chronological age."

Issue of Vital Concern

On the isuse of abolishing the Court's autonomy and making it a subordinate branch of Municipal Court, Judge Ketcham said others could comment "more objectively" because the basic administration of the city's judicial system is involved and, therefore, the issue is of "vital concern" to the entire bench and bar of the District.

Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.), subcommittee chairman, asked Ketcham if he favored the District Commissioner's compromise solution to the juvenile court impasse.

While the Commissioners favored the additional judges, they have proposed an alternative which would shift Juvenile Court's adult cases, such as paternity and non-support matters, to Municipal Court. Both Municipal Court and Juvenile Court would gain one additional judge under this proposal.

By Charles Del Vecchio, Staff Photographer

Wesley A. Williams, at left, president of the District Board of Education; School Superintendent Carl F. Hansen and Alice C. Sheldon, school attendance director, face the Senate District Judiciary subcommittee. Hansen urged action to obtain a stronger Juvenile Court.

Judge Ketcham said it is his "hope" that two more judges for Juvenile Court will be obtained so that all cases within the Court's jurisdiction could be handled Th.e need for the judges, he said, was recognized by the Senate as long ago as 1949.

But "if I must choose',' he said, he would relinquish the adult cases, some of which must now wait two years before they can be scheduled for trial. In that event, Juvenile Court would need one and not two more judges to handle child matters, he said.

Opposes Age Reduction

Concerning another feature of the Davis Bill which would lower the age at which children could be waived to adult court, Judge Ketcham said he was opposed to reducing the age from 16 to 15.

However, he said, there was "some merit" to a Davis Bill provision which would allow waivers of misdemeanor cases, particularly those involving 17-and 18-year-olds. Currently, only felony cases can be waived.

He also said he believes certain traffic matters could be transferred to Municipal Court traffic branch, as proposed by Davis.

In discussing a bill sponsored by Hartke to provide more referees would not be a satisfactory substitute for more judges but it would be useful to have authority for referees in the event of future backlogs.

Ketcham's Work Praised

Hartke said he was "not wedded to the bill" but merely was trying "to find some way out of the wilderness."

He opened the hearings by declaring that on the basis of his personal observations, Judge Ketcham's "performance on the bench is exceptionally fine" and that the Judge conducts "good judicial proceedings in a very difficult field."

The Senate sub-committee recessed until 10 a. m. Tuesday after hearing a brief statement from School Superintendent Carl F. Hansen. He recommended "immediate" adoption of a program to strengthen Juvenile Court.

Hansen declared the problem of jobless, idle youths in Washington "is highly critical" and said there is a compelling need to provide definite job placements for these youths before they are permitted to leave school.

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D.C.

Jobs Work Change on Youths in Trouble

The Washington Post

By Rasa Gustaitis
Staff Reporter

A Washington employer has found that hiring juveniles who have been in trouble with the law can be good business as wel las a good deed.

Several youngsters, aged 16 to 17, carefully screened by a Juvenile Court parole officer, have been learning diligently to be skilled technicians in denture work at a Washington dental laboratory.

"Many of them have done extremely well with us, better than the general run of boys we'd hire at their age," said Sylvan Katz, the form's personnel manager. "And we have not had to turn away a single one because he was all thumbs. In dollars and cents, it has paid off well.

"The competition in this city is tough for young men who are willing to learn a complex trade from apprenticeship. I only wonder why more firms have not taken advantage of this untapped supply."

One youth's shock of hair drooped over a forehead frowning with concentration as he polished a delicate wax mold. A few months ago he faced a term in the National Training School. His grades in school had been poor except in his one handcraft subject, and he had been a truant frequently.

"I've only been absent once from this job," he said yesterday. "I went home at noon when I kept feeling sick. But I wouldn't have if they hadn't been able to spare me." He is on his way to becoming skilled and responsible, proud of his work.

The laboratory started hiring youths under supervision of the Juvenile Court about a year ago when its first test case proved a success. It had found previously that hiring disabled veterans and other persons with serious handicaps also was good business.

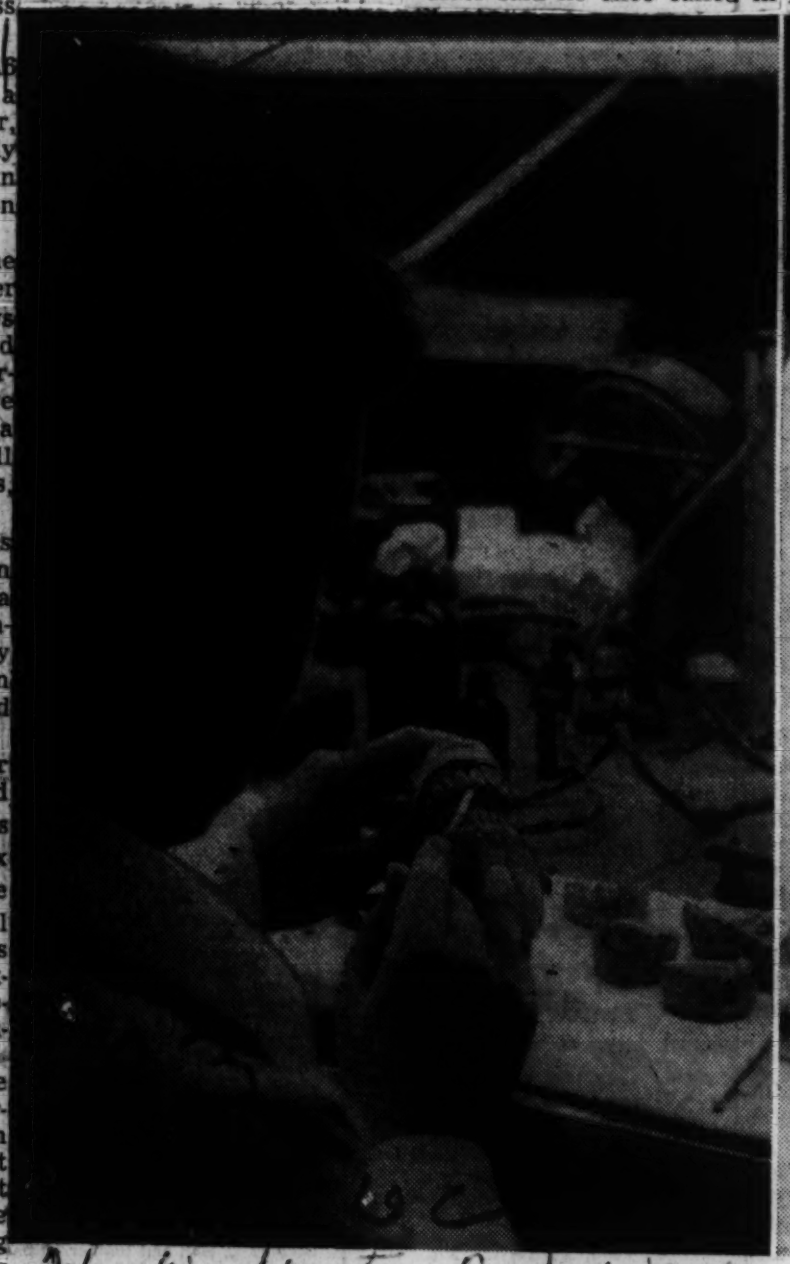
"Mr. Katz's attitude toward the boys has much to do with his success," a parole officer explained. "He never makes them feel they're 'no good to begin with'."

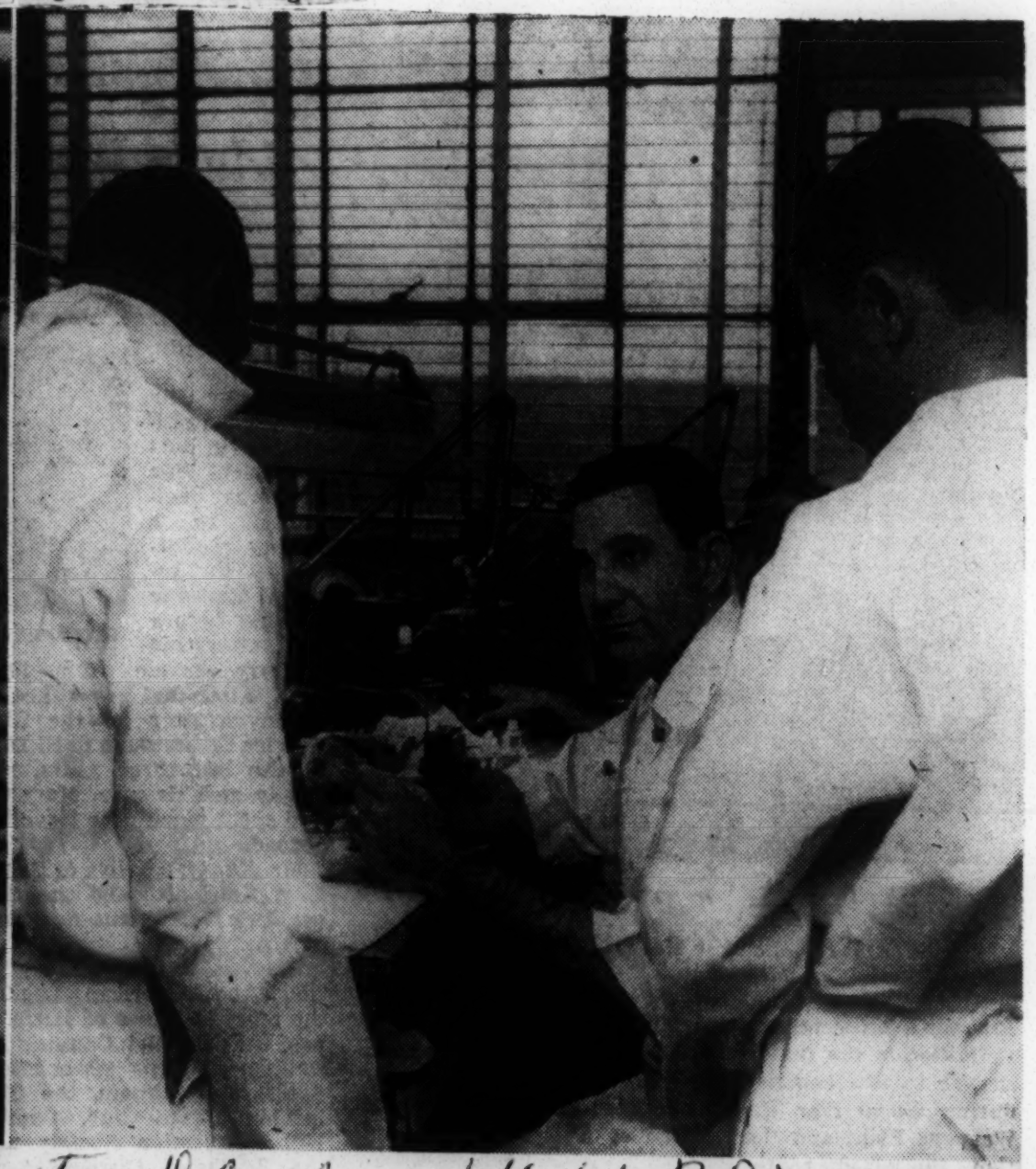
The youngsters start at regular apprentice wages, usually as messengers, then work and learn under supervision in the laboratory.

Katz said he once called in a youth who had disobeyed his rule against overtime by working 15 minutes more than eight hours.

"I'm sorry," the youngster said. "We were busy and I forgot about watching the clock."

"That," said Katz, "is a good example of what we get."





The Washington Post - Washington, D.C. Tues. 1-10-61 - P. A1

Photos by Arthur Ellis, Staff Photographer

These ambitious juveniles, once in trouble with the law, are finding employment and a helping hand at a dental laboratory here. At left, a youngster bones up on his dental knowledge. At right, Sylvan Katz, personnel manager of the firm, talks with a trio about their work.

'Fagan in Reverse' Offers Teenagers Bibles as Insurance Against Jail

The Miami Herald
Miami, Fla.
Sat. Nov 11 61
23

Any night Osa Nickerson can be seen with the kind of teenagers which in the past week have alarmed Miamians with their gang activities and have sky-rocketed the city's juvenile crime rate to a shocking high.

The next afternoon he could be spotted with a different bunch of kids. And then that night he would be found with the kind of boys who wind up behind bars.

Another Fagan? No, just the reverse. The Rev. Mr. Nickerson is trying to straighten out the boys who have run afoul of the law and keep others from ever getting into trouble.

The 52-year-old pastor of the **Mt. Olive Primitive Baptist Church** is an officer at Youth Hall at night, a job he got into two years ago when he discovered how understaffed and overcrowded the hall was while trying to help a young acquaintance who had gotten into trouble.

He and his associates aim at rehabilitating the boys under their care, but it's a tough job.

"Most of these boys come from broken homes or economically poor homes where there is no parental supervision," he explains, "and they have no respect for authority or society. They don't get along with anybody very long."

The tall clergyman — son of a minister and three of whose 13 brothers and sisters are in the ministry — has an idea about what can convince these boys behind bars that society is not against them and that they can be active, eager to learn and sociable like other teenagers.

"Bible study can help them," insists the theology graduate of Florida Normal College (now the Florida Normal and Industrial College). "It gives them the right sense of values a solid base to build on."

Father of five children, ranging from a boy in third grade to a girl in college, the Rev. Mr. Nickerson has proved his point to his own satisfaction.

Every Wednesday afternoon about 50 school-age boys and girls meet at his little church, 1622 NW 69th Ter., for Bible study. It's real study that includes homework.

"I try particularly to get boys who have been in trouble with the law or on the verge of it to come," said the pastor, who lives at 14201 Polk St., Richmond Heights. And of the two boys he has baptized since starting the Bible class a few months ago, one had been in trouble before.

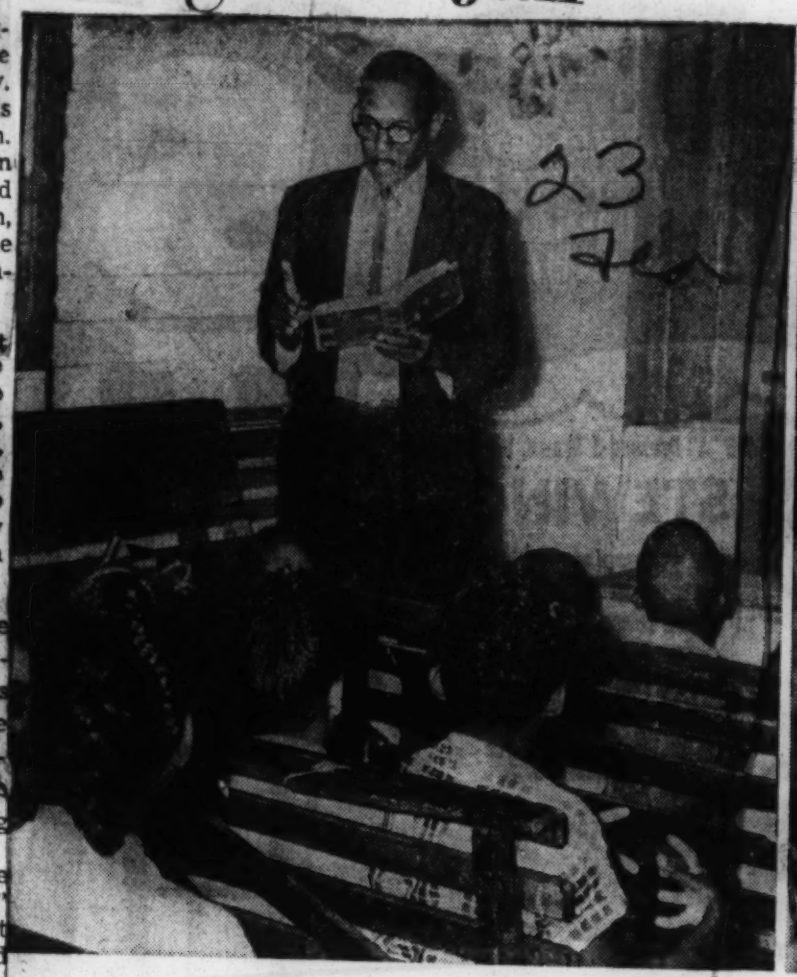
At least two others have walked the straight and narrow and shown an eagerness to learn and be a part of the group since the Summerland-born preacher, who came to Miami in 1926, began working with them.

"I'm not anxious to make Primitive Baptists out of them," he points out. "I just want them to become Christians and learn morality. I just give them the Scripture."

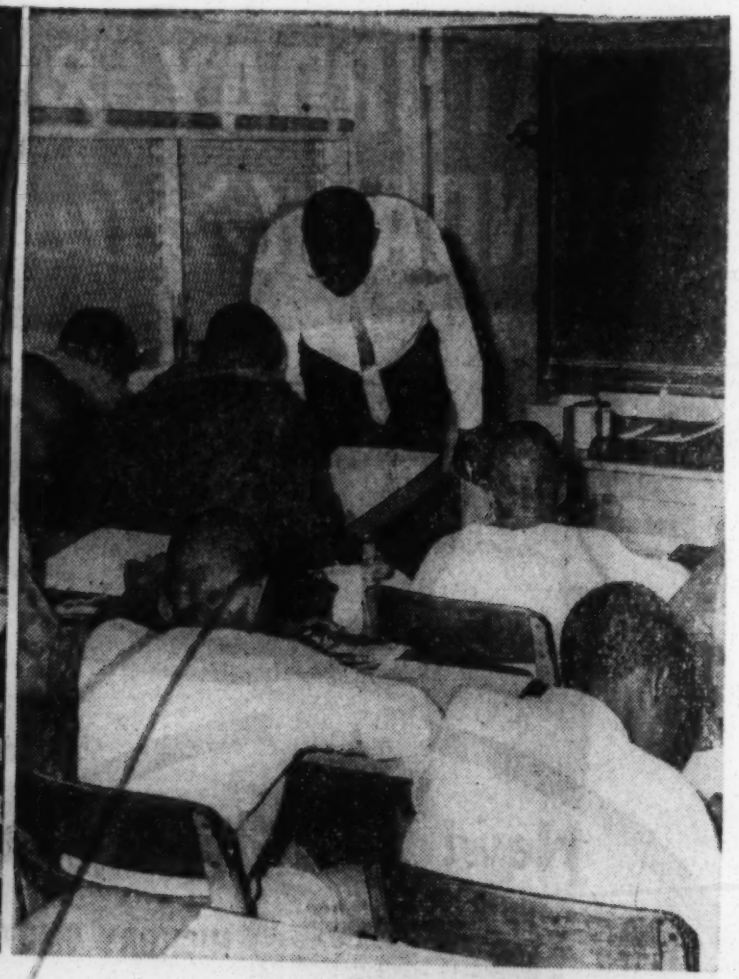
Many of the kids have been sent to other churches with a letter of reference from the Rev. Mr. Nickerson who picked them up from the streets to get them into a church for the first time in their lives.

Because of his desire to help teenagers and their response to his program, the Rev. Mr. Nickerson, who has been a dry-cleaning plant engineer and a janitor, is tripling the size of his church by erecting a CBS auditorium around the present wooden structure.

There are no windows, floor, or lighting in the chapel which is $2,000 away from completion, but there is an understanding of children and their needs in the Rev. Mr. Nickerson's "outpost against juvenile delinquency."



Kids from Streets Eagerly Come Here
... Bible class at Mt. Olive Baptist Church



—Herald Staff Photo by BILL KUENZEL

Boys Hard To Reach Here
... Youth Hall inhabitants

Kennedy Hits Youth Crime

The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Mass
Thurs 5-11-61

By Josephine Ripley
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The White House is taking extraordinary steps to check the rapid growth of juvenile delinquency in the United States.

The President is deeply concerned over this problem and its effect upon the "vitality of the nation."

In an important assertion of national leadership in this field, he has issued an executive order establishing the President's committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Crime, to be supported and assisted by a Citizens Advisory Council of recognized authorities on juvenile problems.

The President asks the support and cooperation of Congress in his efforts through the enactment of legislation to provide federal grants to states for specified efforts in combating this disturbing crime trend.

Offenses Multiply

The President has also called upon the Attorney General, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and the Secretary of Labor to coordinate their efforts "in the development of a program of federal leadership to assist states and local communities in their efforts to cope with the problem.

Simultaneously the President announced Thursday the appointment of David L. Hackett, a special assistant ot the Attorney General, as executive director of the new Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime.

His sense of urgency in this matter stems from the fact that court cases ond juvenile arrests have more than doubled since 1948, each year showing an increase in offenders.

Among arrests reported by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1959, about half for burglary and larceny involved persons under 18 years of age. Almost two-thirds of the arrests for auto theft involved such persons, the President has informed Congress.

In appealing to Congress, President Kennedy urged that the resources of the federal government "be promptly mobilized to provide leadership and direction in a national effort to strengthen our family life and social structure and correlate, at all levels of government, juvenile and youth services."

To accomplish this, he feels there should be more youth programs and more effective ways of preventing delinquency as well as dealing with it.

This work would be at the state and community level, with the federal government's role that of providing grants to make the stepped-up programs necessary.

He is asking Congress for a five-year program, beginning with the fiscal year 1962, to provide federal funds for the training of personnel for juvenile and youth programs and for research into the "development of more effective measures for the prevention and control" of delinquency.

Such a program would also authorize such technical assistance as the federal government could contribute to states and communities in this drive against juvenile crime.

Duties Outlined

The President's executive order establishing his committee on juvenile delinquency and crime specifies that its chairman shall be the Attorney General.

It may invite representatives of the judiciary to participate in its deliberations.

The committee's duties shall be to review, evaluate, and promote the coordination of the activities of the several departments and agencies of the federal government relating to this problem, to stimulate experimentation and innovation and improvement in federal programs, and come up with recommendations for more effective methods of preventing and controlling juvenile crime.

Juvenile Delinquency Blamed on TV Violence

By Louis G. Panos
Associated Press

A Federal prison official said yesterday that violence on television is a cause of juvenile delinquency, makes it harder to recruit good police officers and hurts morale of those already in law-enforcement service.

James V. Bennett, director of the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, gave these views to a Senate subcommittee which also heard that TV officials have ordered more blood-and-thunder written into programs to jack up viewer ratings.

Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D-Conn.), chairman of the Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency, told his fellow Senators the hearings will bring out the calculated use of violence to attract viewers.

Bennett said modern television is something like "the old-fashioned street corner pitchman who attracted and entertained his audience with card tricks and magic while he sold them snake-oil remedies."

Emotional Impact Cited

Bennett said there is strong evidence that exposure to crime, mayhem and violence on TV "has a deleterious emotional impact on youth and creates the risk of delinquent behavior." He added that at two Federal youth institutions about one-fourth of the inmates felt such programs "were in some way responsible for their conflict with the law."

Sen. Dodd told another witness at yesterday's hearing:

"We expect to have some witnesses who will testify that some of these shows have been beefed up in violence so that they will be more successful competitively."

But the witness, William T. Orr of Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc., said he had no knowledge, "directly or indirectly," of such orders in connection with any of his shows.

Special Screening Held

Orr testified after the subcommittee held a special screening of excerpts from three episodes of "Cheyenne" which his company produces.

The scenes included shots of a man crushing the gun hand of another character by stamping on it; a man torturing another character by forcing him to drink an excessive amount of water; and closeups of two men lying on the ground with arrows protruding from their bodies.

Orr defended the program, which has been running in weekly series since 1954, after suggestions that these scenes were too strong for viewing by children. Ralph J. Garry, subcommittee consultant, said a survey showed 1½ million youngsters under six watched "Cheyenne."

"The over-all content of the story has a moral and points a finger toward the good," Orr said. "Without conflict, there is no story worth telling."

President Sets Up Panel On Youth Crime

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
Fri. 5-12-61
23
General

Urges A 'Total Attack' On Delinquency That Will Cost $10,000,000 First Year

By ALVIN SHUSTER
© New York Times News Service

Washington, May 11.—President Kennedy urged Congress Thursday to join in a "total attack" on the growing menace of juvenile delinquency.

The President proposed a five-year program to prevent and control youth crime, to treat offenders, and to train youth workers. The cost was put at $10,000,000 for the first year beginning July 1.

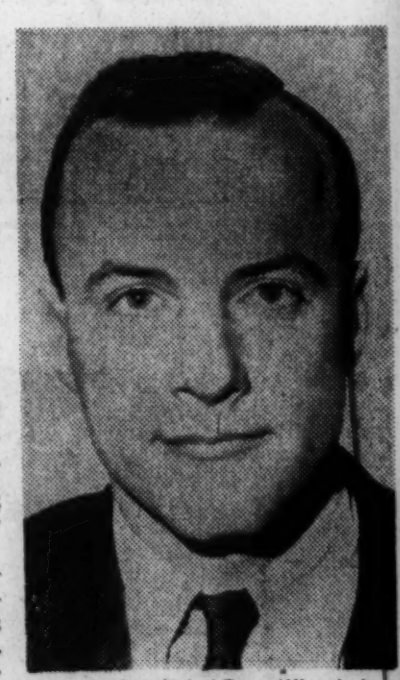
At the same time, the President issued an executive order creating a Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime to co-ordinate federal efforts in developing a program to aid states and communities in their fight against delinquency.

Brother Is Chairman

The committee members will be Attorney General Kennedy, who will serve as chairman, Secretary Ribicoff of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and Secretary of Labor Goldberg.

David L. Hackett, a 34-year-old special assistant to the Attorney General, will serve as the committee's executive director. Hackett was a member of the United States Olympic hockey team in 1948 and 1952.

A citizens advisory council, composed of authorities on youth crime, will be selected later by the Attorney General to advise the Cabinet group.



Associated Press Wirephoto
DAVID L. HACKETT
Youth-drive director

Says Expansion Evident

In his letter to Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn asking Congressional action, the

President said expanding juvenile delinquency was evident in both urban and rural communities, particularly among youths who drop out of school, unemployed juveniles faced with limited opportunities, and young people from broken homes.

Arrests Have Doubled

"I view the present trend with serious concern," he said. "Juvenile delinquency and youth offenses diminish the strength and vitality of our nation; they present serious problems to all the communities affected; and they leave indelible impressions upon the people involved which often cause continuing problems."

To point up the need for legislation, the President cited figures compiled by Ribicoff showing the steady rise in youth crimes. Since 1948, the Secretary said in a letter to the President, court delinquency cases and juvenile arrests have more than doubled. If the present trend continues, he said, up to 4,000,000 children will come before the courts in the next decade.

The President, accordingly, asked for funds to work in three major areas.

The first would involve grants for developing special techniques and practices that hold promise of preventing or controlling youth offenses.

Work Camps Pondered

Such projects might include rehabilitation facilities such as outdoor work camps or short-term training centers where emotionally disturbed youths would be given intensive group therapy.

They might also involve so-called halfway centers where delinquents would be permitted to go to work or school during the day but would be kept under surveillance at night.

In the second area of activity, funds would be used for training personnel such as probation officers, police, social workers, youth-gang workers, and others.

Teacher Training Possible

Moreover, funds might be used, for example, to give psychological training to public-school teachers so they could detect potential delinquents before they have opportunity to begin careers in crime.

Finally, funds would be used to increase the technical assistance services the Government is providing in a limited way to public and private agencies dealing with juvenile crime. These services include advice on the control of delinquency as well as on the treatment of offenders.

The proposals generally are in line with those made by the Senate juvenile-delinquency subcommittee, which for several years has conducted youth-crime studies. As an outgrowth of its latest hearings, the Senate last month passed legislation authorizing $5,000,000 a year for four years to fight delinquency along the lines suggested by the President Thursday.

It is expected that the House will approve the Administration's bill and that it will then be reconciled with the Senate version.

PUPILS TOLD HOW TO AVOID CRIMES

The N.Y. Times

Westchester Children Given Books Showing Pitfalls Many Had Not Known

New York

SUCCESS IN SCARSDALE

23

Plan Tested in High School —Teachers Issued Special Booklet on Guidance

By MERRILL FOLSOM

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 19—A new program to save children from unwittingly committing crimes and stigmatizing themselves for life has been started in Westchester County.

The program seeks to acquaint boys and girls with the laws so that they may avoid criminal adventures that may seem innocent.

The Westchester County Citizens Committee of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency set up the pilot program.

The program has been deemed a success in Scarsdale High School, where it was given its first test. The committee reports that the instructional materials will now be used in classes at John Jay High School at Lewisboro, the Fox Lane High School of Bedford and the Yonkers and Montrose High Schools.

The Unaware

The committee started its project after hearing Supreme Court Justice James D. Hopkins remark a year ago, when he was a County Judge, that he had been amazed that many of the young people arraigned before him were unaware they had been violating the law.

After the committee had started its project, the White House Conference on Youth recommended last April that "informational material and brief summaries of laws of major concern to young people be developed to help them avoid infractions."

Two booklets now have been drafted by the committee. One of twenty-two pages is for teacher guidance in classroom studies. The other, for distribution to children, has twelve pages of easy-reading anecdotal material about crimes.

The indulgence in narcotics "for kicks" by children of good families in Westchester recently received national attention. The new booklet for teachers has a long account of the "terrible physical, mental and social evils of drug addiction." It outlines the penalties for use or possession of narcotics, hypodermic syringes and other paraphernalia of addicts.

'You and the Law'

Larceny, burglary, rape, malicious mischief, disorderly conduct, indecent conduct and the illegal possession of weapons also are outlined for teachers in terms to repeat to children, with book references given for additional study.

"You and the Law" is the title of the booklet for children.

"In a football game," it says, "the players must know the rules, abide by them or be penalized for violations. So in everyday life, laws make it possible for us all to live together in harmony. If each person had to fight to protect his life, rights and property, this would be a jungle."

The booklet tells about "Bob and Tom" illegally borrowing a neighbor's new car for a spin around the block; "Jack and Dick" illegally entering a house to annoy an acquaintance; a football crowd turning in a false fire alarm and "Larry and Joe" on a disorderly lark in a bus.

William M. Steele Jr. of the Department of Citizenship in Scarsdale High School reported that the materials had a "tremendous impact" on students. "Incidents thought to be just-in-fun pranks emerged in their full seriousness," he added.

Juvenile Delinquent Jailings Here Twice U.S. Average

The Philadelphia Inquirer 3-23-61 Philadelphia Bulletin

The juvenile delinquency rate in Philadelphia is twice the national average, the Crime Prevention Association reported Thursday.

A total of 1917 Philadelphia juveniles were committed to institutions last year, the association said in its annual report. The total was 185 more than in 1959 and the highest in the last 21 years, according to the report.

The figure was described as "nearly four times the ratio considered warranted by the U. S. Children's Bureau and the National Conference of Crime and Delinquency if adequate community services exist."

U. S. District Judge Francis L. Van Dusen, chairman of the association, released the report at its annual meeting in the John Bartram Hotel.

He told the meeting that Philadelphia for the first time has the beginnings of an effective city-wide system to control troublesome youth groups.

He said this control was possible through the financial support of the association by the United Fund Torch Drive, the City of Philadelphia and various foundations.

The detailed report showed that during 1960 a total of 7283 boys and girls were arrested and 4970 of them were adjudged delinquent by the Juvenile Division of Municipal Court.

"The institutional commitment of boys and girls in 1960 was 39 percent of all adjudicated cases," the report said.

During the year probation was ordered in 2713 cases or about 55 percent of the 4970 cases adjudged delinquent. This was a 7.8 percent increase in probation cases from 1959, which totaled 2516 cases.

The report pointed out the increase in commitments to institutions placed an added responsibility on probation officers.

"Probation officers are expected to work with the families of the committed youngsters while they are in institutions in order to develop effective after-care plans," it said.

"Consequently, the increase of 197 probation cases, for a total of 2713, was accompanied by an increase of 165 institutionalized cases, for a total of 1917, requiring after-care planning.

"National experience has demonstrated that probation becomes decreasingly effective as caseloads approach 50. The dissatisfaction with probation expressed in the daily press may contribute to the tendency to use institutional commitment as the treatment of choice so frequently."

The report also said the 22d, 26th, 23d, 16th and 17th Police Districts continued to be the five ranking highest in the city in arrests of boys, accounting for nearly half of the total number of boys arrested last year.

It said three police districts showed substantial increases in these arrests, with the 9th District up 32 percent, 18th up 38 percent and 24th up 24.8 percent. Police districts showing decreases were the 5th, 36.4 percent; 12th, 19.5 percent, and 16th, 12.1 percent.

Judge Van Dusen. in a special report, said the association last year received $144,143 from the United Fund Torch drive. City Council appropriated $40,000 for use during 1961 and $40,000 came from various grants.

He said it was estimated last year that a budget of around $300,000 would be needed "to provide services to all groups in the city not then being served."

"Our combined city appropriation and foundation grants for 1961 is about $73,000," Judge Van Dusen said.

"By employing only enough full-time workers to have one in each general area and by employing a large number of part-time workers, we believe we will be able to provide sufficient coverage in certain limited areas to serve as a basis for future planning."

He said there was no provision for neighborhood recreation workers "who help these disturbed youngsters channel their energies and get recognition through socially constructive agencies," and to help support and strengthen the staffs of facilities used by area-youth workers.

H. Hunter Lott, Jr., manager of the appliance sales division, Philadelphia Electric Co., was elected to the newly created post of president of the association.

Other new officers elected were Lloyd M. Coates, treasurer, and Corning Pearson, assistant treasurer. Judge Van Dusen was re-elected chairman of the board, and the Rev. E. Luther Cunningham, Municipal Court Judge J. Sydney Hoffman and Arthur A. Gallagher were reelected vice chairmen.